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"4. D'après le cachet du Flournoy en 1660 le chevron est accompagné en chef de deux fleurs de noyer et en pointe d'une croisette pattée au pied fiché, au chef brochant chargé d'une croisette comme celle du champ, entre deux fleur de noyer. Les Emaux manquent, parce que à l'époque, on n'avait pas encore admis les trâchures pour les désigner.

"5. The nut is replaced by the third catkin of walnut (fleur de noyer)."

Mr. Gautier writes under date of July 5th: "If it were I who wrote the article about your family, here is how I should word it. I would design only one escutcheon, the one you copied from my 'Armorial,' and I should write: Flournoy: D'azur, au chevron d'argent, accompagné en chef de deux fleurs ou chatons de noyer d'or, et en pointe d'une noix de même. Devise: *Ex Flore Fructus*.

"Ces armes présentent plusieurs variantes, Saviory; le chevron est aussi d'or; la noix est remplacée par un troisième chaton; sur un cachet d'un Flournoy fixé en Angleterre, le chevron est accompagné de trois noix tigées et feuillées, sans indication d'émaux; enfin, sur le plus ancien cachet dont on ait connaissance à Genève, et qui date de 1660, l'écusson porte, sans indication d'émaux, un chevron accompagné en chef de deux chatons de noyer, et, en pointe, d'une croix pattée au pied fiché, l'écusson lui-même étant chargé d'un chef portant une croix semblable à celle de la pointe, entre deux chatons de noyer."

To this Mr. Edmond Flournoy naively adds: "I think, too, that the design of Mr. Gautier, with these details, will suffice;" a rash supposition as far as my technical knowledge of the science goes, and hence a translation is not risked. The "Armorial" will be printed by April, 1895, and a copy, presented by Messrs. Theodore and Edmond Flournoy "as a souvenir from the Flournoys of Geneva to those of America," will be found for a time in the library of the Virginia Historical Society, where it may be freely consulted. Many interesting letters and pictures have recently been received, a family group of the Flournoy-Pozzy family of Trieste, Austria, letters from Mr. Eugene Flournoy. 14 Rue Royale, Nantes, France, etc., etc.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE CHAPPELL FAMILY.

Mr. Philip E. Chappell, of Kansas City, Mo., writes us as follows, as to the early history of the Chappell family in Virginia:

I have made some effort in the last few years to obtain information as to the early history of my ancestors in Virginia, but have, from the destruction of many of the county records, been only partially successful.

The data which I have gathered has been obtained from "Hotten's list of Immigrants," from the land records of Virginia in Richmond, from the partially preserved records of Charles City county, and from the old parish registers. It embraces the period extending from 1635 to 1700. All trace of the family has been lost from the latter date to 1746, when it is again found in Prince George county, to which county they had, doubtless, removed about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

In 1740 my great-great-grandfather Chappell (whose given name is unknown), I learn from a reliable manuscript which has come down in the family, was a merchant and Indian trader in the city of Petersburg. He died about that time, leaving a widow, whose name was Sarah, and six children, three daughters and three sons; the latter named Robert, James, and John, the last of whom was my great-grandfather. The widow remarried one William Crawley, between 1740 and 1745, and in 1746 removed, with her husband and Chappell children, to Amelia county. The records of Amelia county have been preserved and are complete. I examined them in 1893, and found there the wills of Sarah Crawley, her husband and sons, Robert, James, and John Chappell.

John Chappell, my great-grandfather, whom I will call No. 1, died in 1775, born in 1720, leaving five sons, one of whom was named John (No. 2), who was my grandfather. These sons, all except one, who died in Amelia, removed to Halifax county, Virginia, at the close of the Revolution (1782). My grandfather, John Chappell (No. 2), died in Halifax county in 1812, leaving two sons, the youngest (John, No. 3) who was my father, was born in 1788, removed to Missouri in 1836, where I was born the following year. My father died in 1860.

I have the wills of all of my ancestors as far back as Mrs. Crawley's (1746), and of course the genealogy of the family is complete and reliable from that date to the present time.

The data obtained from the records is as follows. From Hotten's List (including the period from 1635 to 1700):

"Captain John Chappell, of London, commander of the ship *Speedwell*, sailed from Southampton May 28, 1635, with sixty passengers, forty-nine men and eleven women, for the plantations of Virginia."

"Thomas Chappell; aged 23; sailed in the ship *America*, Captain Wm. Barker, from Gravesend, for Virginia June 23, 1635. Took the oath of allegiance."

"John Chappell, of Petherton, England; aged 38; sailed on the ship *Assurance* for the colony in Virginia July 24, 1635."

There is but little doubt that the family of Chappell, of the Colony of Virginia, was descended from one of these three. The following is obtained from the Land-books in Richmond:

Robert Chappell patented 100 acres of land January 26th, 1663, book 5, page 24.

Samuel Chappell patented 78 acres July 4th, 1664, book 5, page 24.

Thomas Chappell patented 80 acres October 20th, 1665, book 5, page 120.

Zachariah Chappell patented 175 acres April 6th, 1684.

Thomas Chappell, probably of the next generation, patented 423 acres April 20th, 1694. Thomas Chappell patented 994 acres (20 head-rights) April 25th, 1701.

Samuel Chappell patented 218 acres October 29th, 1696.

There were found in the eighteenth century, between 1720 and 1750, many additional entries, some of large tracts. Many of these were issued to John Chappell and James Chappell, who seem to have become large land owners. The latter was called in his patents "gentleman."

There may be other records of land patents of which I have no account.

Among the partially preserved records of Charles City county, the following fragment was found: "Att a Cor'tt holden in Westover April 9, 1661, Thomas Chappell acknowledgeth in Cor'tt to have received of James Wallis, who married ye relict of Lieut. John Banister dec'd, one legacy given by ye said Banister to ye said Chappell's child by will and discharged by ye said Wallis fully from ye bond, being three cows and one heyfer. It is ordered by ye Cor'tt that Thomas Chappell give bond to ye Cor'tt for ye cattle bequeathed to his child by ye said last will and testament of John Banister and by him received for her use." Order-book, page 271.

This is the only record found among the partially preserved records of Charles City county, I am informed, referring to any one named Chappell. The records have been almost entirely lost in that county.

Besides the above, the parish registers furnish some light as to the Chappell family in the Colony during that period.

The original register of Albemarle parish, Surry and Sussex counties, which I believe is on file in the Virginia Historical Society, at Richmond, refer to a family of Chappells, doubtless descendants of one of the immigrants of 1635, who lived in that parish between 1739, 1772. Among the names mentioned are James, Howell, Henry, John, Robert, Thomas, and Samuel. In the register of Bristol parish, Prince George and Dinwiddie counties, are found the following entries: "Ann, d. of Robert and Mary Chappell, b. Feb. 18, 1721; Absalom, son of Robert and Elizabeth (probably his second wife), b. May 6, 1729; Robert, son of Robert and Elizabeth, b. April 2, 1732." This Robert was probably a brother of my great-great-grandfather, who certainly lived in the same parish at the time these children were born. My branch of the

family, while evidently closely related to the Surry and Sussex branch, cannot from the dates have sprung from them.

The above is the only record I have been able to find in Virginia previous to 1746, referring to my ancestors, and they, while furnishing almost positive proof of our descent from John or Thomas Chappell, the immigrants of 1635, do not determine from which one we sprang nor the connection of the subsequent generations, previous to 1746.

The Chappells were numerous represented in England between 1500 and 1600. The name is often found in Northamptonshire, Rutland and Nottinghamshire, and several members of the family attained great eminence, among whom was one William Chappell, who was at one time Bishop of Cork and a professor of Cambridge. He was born in 1582, and died May 13, 1649. He had a younger brother named John who died before him, was buried at Mansfield, and left a family. He may have been the same John Chappell who was captain of the ship *Speedwell* in 1635. The father of these sons was named Robert. You will observe these family names John, Robert, Samuel, and Thomas. Names which have come down in the different branches of the family for three centuries and a half, and which are yet connected with the name "Chappell," as the favorite names, wherever it is found.

My theory is that the Chappells of the colony of Virginia, now a numerous family in the Southern States, all sprung from Thos. Chappell, the young immigrant of 1635, who came over in the *America*, and that he settled in Charles City county, which was organized the year previous. I also think he was the same individual referred to in the records of that county in connection with the legacy given his child by John Banister. It was probably his sons, Robert, Thos. and Samuel, who patented land from 1663 to 1665, and his grandsons, of the next generation, who patented lands at the close of the century (1694-1701) whose names also were Thomas and Samuel. I believe that among their sons was the Robert referred to in the register of Bristol parish, and the old merchant of Petersburg, who was my great-great-grandfather, the first husband of Sarah Crawley, whose will I found in Amelia county. I think, including Thomas, the immigrant, and the merchant of Petersburg, there must have been five generations from 1635 to 1740, a period of a century or more. There is no entry of land by any one named "John Chappell" in the seventeenth century, and for this reason it is probable that John Chappell, who came over in the *Assurance* in 1635, died without issue. It is not probable that the mariner, John Chappell, ever settled in the colony. He probably returned to England on his ship and died there; nor is there any evidence, so far as I can learn, that he ever made any other voyage to the colony than the one made in 1635.

This theory, as to the descent from Thomas Chappell, and that he

settled in Charles City county, are more than ever impressed on me from two statements I find in Bruce's *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*. On page 75, Vol. II, there is a reference to John Banister, who obtained head rights about 1643. This was probably the same Lieutenant John Banister, perhaps a kinsman, who left the legacy to Thomas Chappell's child.

Again, on page 521, Vol. II, it is stated that Wm. Barker, a mariner, obtained a patent in 1635 for 400 acres of land (eight head-rights) in Charles City county. It will be observed that Thos. Chappell came over in the same year on the same vessel, the *America*, of which Wm. Barker was captain, and it would seem located in the same county in which he (Barker) patented land. While Captain John Chappell, Thos. Chappell, and John, who came in the *Assurance*, were doubtless all of the same family in England, they may not have been closely related, or else they would not have come over, so near at the same time, in different vessels. I have given as briefly as possible all I know of the history of my people in the colony from 1635 to 1746. It is incomplete and not satisfactory, from the fact that owing to the absence of their wills and settlements of their estates no connection or descent from one generation to another can be traced, as it can be subsequent to 1746.